



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

43 CFR Parts 3160 and 9230

[212.LLHQ310000.L13100000.PP0000]

RIN 1004-AE91

Onshore Oil and Gas Operations and Coal Trespass—Annual Civil Penalties

Inflation Adjustments

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule adjusts the level of civil monetary penalties contained in the Bureau of Land Management’s (BLM) regulations governing onshore oil and gas operations and coal trespass as required by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015. This final rule is consistent with applicable Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance. The penalty adjustments made by this final rule constitute the 2023 annual inflation adjustments, accounting for one year of inflation spanning the period from October 2021 through October 2022.

DATES: This rule is effective on [INSERT DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER].

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information regarding the BLM’s Fluid Minerals Program, please contact Lonny Bagley, Acting Division Chief, Fluid Minerals Division, telephone: 307-622-6956; email: lbagley@blm.gov. For information regarding the BLM’s Solid Minerals Program, please contact Tim Barnes, Acting Division Chief, Solid Minerals Division, telephone: 541-588-0853; email: tbarnes@blm.gov.

For questions relating to regulatory process issues, please contact Jennifer Noe, Division of Regulatory Affairs, email: jnoe@blm.gov.

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I. Background

On November 2, 2015, the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (sec. 701, Pub. L. 114-74) (the 2015 Act) became law, amending the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-410).

The 2015 Act requires agencies to:

1. Adjust the level of civil monetary penalties for inflation with an initial “catch-up” adjustment through an interim final rulemaking in 2016;
2. Make subsequent annual adjustments for inflation beginning in 2017; and
3. Report annually in Agency Financial Reports on these inflation adjustments.

The purpose of these adjustments is to maintain the deterrent effect of civil monetary penalties and promote compliance with the law (*see* sec. 1, Pub. L. 101-410).

As required by the 2015 Act, the BLM issued an interim final rule that adjusted the level of civil monetary penalties in BLM regulations with the initial “catch-up” adjustment (RIN 1004-AE46, 81 FR 41860), which was published on June 28, 2016, and became effective on July 28, 2016. On January 19, 2017, the BLM published a final rule (RIN 1004-AE49, 82 FR 6305) updating the civil penalty amounts to the 2017 annual adjustment levels. Final rules updating the civil penalty amounts to 2018 through 2022 annual adjustment levels were published in subsequent years.

OMB issued Memorandum M-23-05 on December 15, 2022, entitled, Implementation of Penalty Inflation Adjustments for 2023, Pursuant to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015, which explains agency responsibilities for identifying applicable penalties and calculating the annual adjustment for 2023 in accordance with the 2015 Act.

II. Calculation of 2022 Adjustments

In accordance with the 2015 Act and OMB Memorandum M-23-05, the BLM has identified applicable civil monetary penalties in its regulations and calculated the annual adjustments. A civil monetary penalty is any assessment with a dollar amount that is levied for a violation of a Federal civil statute or regulation and is assessed or enforceable through a civil action in Federal court or an administrative proceeding. A civil monetary penalty does not include a penalty levied for violation of a criminal statute, nor does it include fees for services, licenses, permits, or other regulatory review. The calculated annual inflation adjustments are based on the percentage change between the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the October preceding the date of the adjustment and the prior year's October CPI-U. Consistent with guidance in OMB Memorandum M-23-05, the BLM divided the October 2022 CPI-U by the October 2021 CPI-U to calculate the multiplier. In this case, October 2022 CPI-U (298.012) / October 2021 CPI-U (276.589) = 1.07745. OMB Memorandum M-23-05 confirms that this is the proper multiplier. (OMB Memorandum M-23-05 at 1 and n.4.)

The 2015 Act requires the BLM to adjust the civil penalty amounts in 43 CFR 3163.2 and 9239.5-3(f)(1). To accomplish this, the BLM multiplied the current penalty amounts in those paragraphs by the multiplier set forth in OMB Memorandum M-23-05 (1.07745) to obtain the adjusted penalty amounts. The 2015 Act requires that the resulting amounts be rounded to the nearest \$1.00 at the end of the calculation process.

The adjusted penalty amounts will take effect immediately upon publication of this rule. Pursuant to the 2015 Act, the adjusted civil penalty amounts apply to civil penalties assessed after the date the increase takes effect, even if the associated violation predates such increase. This final rule adjusts the following civil penalties:

CFR Citation	Description of the Penalty	Current Penalty	Adjusted Penalty
43 CFR 3163.2(b)(1)	Failure to comply	\$1,198	\$1,291
43 CFR 3163.2(b)(2)	If corrective action is not taken	\$11,995	\$12,924

43 CFR 3163.2(d)	If transporter fails to permit inspection for documentation	\$1,198	\$1,291
43 CFR 3163.2(e)	Failure to permit inspection, failure to notify	\$23,989	\$25,847
43 CFR 3163.2(f)	False or inaccurate documents; unlawful transfer or purchase	\$59,973	\$64,618
43 CFR 9239.5-3(f)(1)	Coal exploration for commercial purposes without an exploration license	\$4,490	\$4,838

III. Procedural Requirements

A. Administrative Procedure Act

In accordance with the 2015 Act, agencies must adjust civil monetary penalties “notwithstanding Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act” (sec. 4(b)(2), 2015 Act). The BLM is promulgating this 2023 inflation adjustment for civil penalties as a final rule pursuant to the provisions of the 2015 Act and OMB guidance. A proposed rule is not required because the 2015 Act expressly exempts the annual inflation adjustments from the notice and comment requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act. In addition, the 2015 Act does not give the BLM any discretion to vary the amount of the annual inflation adjustment for any given penalty to reflect any views or suggestions provided by commenters. Accordingly, the BLM will not provide an opportunity for public comment on this rule.

B. Regulatory Planning and Review (Executive Orders 12866 and 13563)

Executive Order (E.O.) 12866 provides that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) in the OMB will review all significant rules. OIRA has determined that this rule is not significant. (*See* OMB Memorandum M-23-05)

E.O. 13563 reaffirms the principles of E.O. 12866 while calling for improvements in the nation's regulatory system to promote predictability and to reduce uncertainty and

to use the best, most innovative, and least burdensome tools for achieving regulatory ends. E.O. 13563 directs agencies to consider regulatory approaches that reduce burdens and maintain flexibility and freedom of choice for the public where these approaches are relevant, feasible, and consistent with regulatory objectives. E.O. 13563 emphasizes further that regulations must be based on the best available science, and that the rulemaking process must allow for public participation and an open exchange of ideas. We have developed this rule in a manner that is consistent with these requirements to the extent permitted by the 2015 Act.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) requires an agency to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for all rules unless the agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The RFA applies only to rules for which an agency is required to first publish a proposed rule. *See* 5 U.S.C. 603(a) and 604(a). The 2015 Act expressly exempts these annual inflation adjustments from the requirement to publish a proposed rule for notice and comment (*see* sec. 4(b)(2), 2015 Act). Because the final rule in this case does not include publication of a proposed rule, the RFA does not apply to this final rule.

D. Congressional Review Act

This rule is not a major rule under the Congressional Review Act. This rule:

- (a) Will not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more;
- (b) Will not cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; and
- (c) Will not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of U.S.-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

This rule does not impose an unfunded mandate on State, local, or tribal governments, or the private sector of more than \$100 million per year. The rule does not have a significant or unique effect on State, local, or tribal governments or the private sector. Therefore, a statement containing the information required by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (2 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) is not required.

F. Takings (E.O. 12630)

This rule does not effect a taking of private property or otherwise have takings implications under E.O. 12630. Therefore, a takings implication assessment is not required.

G. Federalism (E.O. 13132)

Under the criteria in section 1 of E.O. 13132, this rule does not have federalism implications that warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement. Therefore, a federalism summary impact statement is not required.

H. Civil Justice Reform (E.O. 12988)

This rule complies with the requirements of E.O. 12988. Specifically, this rule:

(a) Meets the criteria of section 3(a) requiring that all regulations be reviewed to eliminate errors and ambiguity and be written to minimize litigation; and

(b) Meets the criteria of section 3(b)(2) requiring that all regulations be written in clear language and contain clear legal standards.

I. Consultation with Indian Tribes (E.O. 13175 and Departmental Policy)

The Department of the Interior strives to strengthen its government-to-government relationship with Indian tribes through a commitment to consultation with Indian tribes and recognition of their right to self-governance and tribal sovereignty. We have evaluated this rule under the Department's consultation policy and under the criteria in E.O. 13175 and have determined that it has no substantial direct effects on federally

recognized Indian tribes and that consultation under the Department's tribal consultation policy is not required.

J. Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not contain information collection requirements, and a submission to OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) is not required. We may not conduct or sponsor, and you are not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

K. National Environmental Policy Act

This rule does not constitute a Major Federal Action because of the non-discretionary nature of the civil penalty adjustment as required by law (see 40 CFR 1508.1(q)(1)(ii)). The Department of Labor's Consumer Price Index sets the amount of the annual civil penalty adjustment to account for inflation as required by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015. Accordingly, BLM has no discretion in the execution of the civil penalty adjustments. Even if this were a discretionary action, which it is not, a detailed statement under NEPA would also not be required because, as a regulation of an administrative nature, this rule would otherwise be covered by a categorical exclusion. See 43 CFR 46.210(i). BLM has determined that the rule does not implicate any of the extraordinary circumstances listed in 43 CFR 46.215 that would prevent reliance on the categorical exclusion. Because this rule is not a Major Federal Action, it is therefore not subject to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA).

L. Effects on the Energy Supply (E.O. 13211)

This rule is not a significant energy action under the definition in E.O. 13211. Therefore, a Statement of Energy Effects is not required.

List of Subjects

43 CFR Part 3160

Administrative practice and procedure, Government contracts, Indians-lands, Mineral royalties, Oil and gas exploration, Penalties, Public lands-mineral resources, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

43 CFR Part 9230

Penalties, Public lands.

For the reasons given in the preamble, the BLM amends chapter II of title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 3160 – ONSHORE OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS

1. The authority citation for part 3160 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 25 U.S.C. 396d and 2107; 30 U.S.C. 189, 306, 359, and 1751; 43 U.S.C. 1732(b), 1733, 1740; and Sec. 107, Pub. L. 114-74, 129 Stat. 599, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart 3163 – Noncompliance, Assessments, and Penalties

§ 3163.2 [Amended]

2. In § 3163.2:

- a. In paragraph (b)(1), remove “\$1,198” and add in its place “\$1,291”.
- b. In paragraph (b)(2), remove “\$11,995” and add in its place “\$12,924”.
- c. In paragraph (d), remove “\$1,198” and add in its place “\$1,291”.
- d. In paragraph (e) introductory text, remove “\$23,989” and add in its place “\$25,847”.
- e. In paragraph (f) introductory text, remove “\$59,973” and add in its place “\$64,618”.

PART 9230 – TRESPASS

3. The authority citation for part 9230 continues to read as follows:

Authority: R.S. 2478 and 43 U.S.C. 1201.

Subpart 9239 – Kinds of Trespass

§ 9239.5-3 [Amended]

4. In § 9239.5-3(f)(1), remove “\$4,490” and add in its place “\$4,838”.

Laura Daniel-Davis,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary,

Land and Minerals Management.

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